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03/19/2004

Pradeep Bahl

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EXAMINER

BATURAY, ALICIA

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/804,400	Applicant(s) BAHL, PRADEEP	
	Examiner Alicia Baturay	Art Unit 2446	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12, 14-23 and 27-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-12, 14, 16-23 and 27-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 5 and 15 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 19 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This Office Action is in response to the amendment filed 24 July 2009.
2. Claims 1, 2, 11, 12, 15, 19, 21, 22 and 29 were amended.
3. Claims 13 and 24-26 were cancelled.
4. Claims 1-12, 14-23 and 27-30 are pending in this Office Action.

Claim Objections

5. Claim 11 is objected to because of the following informalities: on line 3, Applicant writes “the mobile node changes addresses a first address.” It is thought Applicant meant to write “the mobile node changes addresses *from* a first address.” Additionally, on line 5, Applicant states “and the *second* address being different from the fourth address.” It is thought Applicant meant to write “and the *third* address being different from the fourth address.” Appropriate correction is required.

Response to Amendment

6. Applicant’s amendments and arguments with respect to claims 1-12, 14-23 and 27-30 filed on 24 July 2009 have been fully considered but they are deemed to be moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.
7. ***Applicant Argues:*** Neither reference teaches a method of including steps of receiving a

communication at a mobile node while at a second address, where the communication indicates that a destination is the second address, and editing the communication such that the destination is the first address. Both references teach encapsulation techniques, where a portion of the received packet is removed upon receipt (i.e., the encapsulation header), but no portion is edited.

In Response: The examiner respectfully submits that USPTO personnel are to give claims their broadest reasonable interpretation in light of the supporting disclosure. *In re Morris*, 127 F.3d 1048, 1054-55, 44 USPQ2d 1023, 1027-28 (Fed. Cir. 1997). Limitations appearing in the specification but not recited in the claim should not be read into the claim. *E-Pass Techs., Inc. v. 3Com Corp.*, 343 F.3d 1364, 1369, 67 USPQ2d 1947, 1950 (Fed. Cir. 2003) (claims must be interpreted “in view of the specification” without importing limitations from the specification into the claims unnecessarily). *In re Prater*, 415 F.2d 1393, 1404-05, 162 USPQ 541, 550- 551 (CCPA 1969). See also *In re Zletz*, 893 F.2d 319, 321-22, 13 USPQ2d 1320, 1322 (Fed. Cir. 1989) (“During patent examination the pending claims must be interpreted as broadly as their terms reasonably allow.... The reason is simply that during patent prosecution when claims can be amended, ambiguities should be recognized, scope and breadth of language explored, and clarification imposed.... An essential purpose of patent examination is to fashion claims that are precise, clear, correct, and unambiguous. Only in this way can uncertainties of claim scope be removed, as much as possible, during the administrative process.”). See MPEP 2106 (II) C.

The Microsoft Computer Dictionary defines the term "editing" as "a change made to a file or a document." The removal of a header from a packet is considered a change to that packet structure, and therefore could be considered an edit. This renders the rejection proper, and thus the rejection stands.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

8. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

9. Claims 1, 2, 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama et al. (U.S. 6,904,466) and further in view of Kim (U.S. 7,116,654).

Ishiyama teaches the invention substantially as claimed including the disclosed mobile communication scheme enables easy change of a connected location of a mobile computer on the IP network when the mobile computer leaves its home network, without requiring the use of a home agent, while providing a sufficient level of security. The mobile computer transmits a packet from a visited site network to a correspondent by encapsulating an inner packet having a home address as an original source address within an outer packet having a current location address as a source address. The correspondent which received this

encapsulated packet recognizes the source addresses of the outer and inner packets of the encapsulated packet as the current location address and the home address of the mobile computer, respectively, so that the correspondent can transmit a packet to the mobile computer thereafter by encapsulating an inner packet having the home address as a final destination address within an outer packet having the current location address as a destination address (see Abstract).

10. With respect to claim 1, Ishiyama teaches a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

11. With respect to claim 2, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method of further comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of:

Prior to registering the second address, connecting to a new network location; receiving, in response to the connecting and prior to the registering, the second address differing from the first address previously registered with the authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 9, lines 21-22); and issuing, subsequent to registering the second address, a first binding update to the correspondent node, wherein a specified destination address for the first binding update specifies a first correspondent node address (Ishiyama, col. 9, line 21-26).

12. With respect to claim 8, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 1, including a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address

being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35) and the method wherein specifying the supplementary value comprises specifying a time-to-live (TTL) value of zero (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be

motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

13. With respect to claim 10, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 1, including the method wherein the authoritative name server is a domain name system (DNS) server (Ishiyama, col. 8, lines 9-14).
14. Claims 3, 6, 7, 21-23, 27, 28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama in view of Kim and further in view of Comstock (U.S. 6,452,920).
15. With respect to claims 3 and 23, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claims 2 and 22, including a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node

(Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim do not teach the use of a binding update acknowledgement from the correspondent node.

However, Comstock teaches the method further comprising the steps of: receiving, by the mobile node, a binding update acknowledgement from the correspondent node; and restoring a disrupted connection between the mobile node and correspondent node (Comstock, col. 3, lines 28-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

16. With respect to claim 6, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 2, including a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach a tunnel between a mobile node and a virtual private network server.

However, Comstock teaches the method wherein the new network location resides outside a home network of the mobile node, and wherein the method comprises the further step of: establishing a tunnel connection between the mobile node and a virtual private network server; and receiving, by the mobile node, a local network address specified by the virtual private network server, wherein the second address corresponds to the local network address (Comstock, col. 3, lines 28-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

17. With respect to claim 7 and 27, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claims 2 and 22, including a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the

current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim do not teach the use of a binding update.

However, Comstock teaches the method further comprising the step of: initiating, by the mobile node, a binding connection through a rendezvous server residing outside the home network (Comstock, col. 3, lines 28-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

18. With respect to claim 21, Ishiyama teaches a mobile node facilitating maintaining connectivity with a correspondent node after changing network addresses, the mobile node including a communications protocol stack comprising computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between the mobile node and the correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); determining, via a policy maintained by the mobile node, that the mobile node is located

outside a security domain of a home network of the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-18); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6) and for each communication to be transmitted to the correspondent node, determining, prior to transmitting the communication, a current address for the correspondent node by issuing a naming query for the correspondent node (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach a tunnel between a mobile node and a virtual private network server.

However, Comstock teaches establishing a virtual private network tunnel connection through a virtual private network server (Comstock, col. 4, lines 46-65), an address of the virtual private network server being specified by the policy (Comstock, col. 5, lines 8-37);

receiving, from the virtual private network server (Comstock, col. 2, lines 11-12), the second address for the mobile node (Comstock, col. 4, lines 46-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a tunnel between a mobile node and a virtual private network server. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

19. With respect to claim 22, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 23, including the method of further comprising the steps performed by the mobile node of:

Prior to establishing the virtual private network tunnel connection, connecting to a new network location (Ishiyama, col. 9, line 21-22); and issuing, subsequent to registering the second address, a first binding update to the correspondent node wherein a specified destination address for the first binding update specifies a first correspondent node address received in response to the naming query (Ishiyama, col. 9, line 21-26).

20. With respect to claim 28, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 21, including a mobile network node facilitating maintaining connectivity with a correspondent node after changing network addresses, the mobile network node including a communications protocol stack comprising computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile network node and a correspondent node after the mobile network node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first

address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: determining, via a policy maintained by the mobile node, that the mobile node is located outside a security domain of a home network of the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-18); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35) and the mobile network node wherein specifying the supplementary value comprises specifying a time-to-live (TTL) value of zero (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach a tunnel between a mobile node and a virtual private network server.

However, Comstock teaches establishing a virtual private network tunnel connection through a virtual private network server (Comstock, col. 4, lines 46-65), an address of the

virtual private network server being specified by the policy (Comstock, col. 5, lines 8-37); receiving, from the virtual private network server (Comstock, col. 2, lines 11-12), the second address for the mobile node (Comstock, col. 4, lines 46-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a tunnel between a mobile node and a virtual private network server. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

21. With respect to claim 30, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 21, including the method wherein the authoritative name server is a domain name system (DNS) server (Ishiyama, col. 8, lines 9-14).
22. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama in view of Kim in view of Comstock and further in view of Kempf et al. (U.S. 2003/0211842).
23. With respect to claim 4, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the

mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim do not teach the use of a binding update.

However, Comstock teaches the method further comprising: issuing a naming query requesting a current address of the correspondent node (Comstock, col. 5, lines 38-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Comstock do not teach the use of a binding update failure.

However, Kempf teaches the method wherein the mobile node performs, in response to issuing the first binding update, the further steps of: registering a binding update failure with regard to the first binding update issued to the correspondent node at the first correspondent node address (Kempf, page 5, paragraph 97).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Comstock in view of Kempf in order to enable the use of a binding update failure. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable a correspondent node to authenticate the binding update by examining the message authentication code using the shared key.

24. Claims 9 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama in view of Kim in view of Comstock and further in view of Millet (U.S. 6,434,627).

25. With respect to claims 9 and 29, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claims 2 and 21, including a method for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes a first address to a second address, the second address being different than the first address, the method comprising performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); registering the second address, for the mobile node, with an authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14) without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6); receiving, at the mobile node while at the second address, a communication from the correspondent node that indicates that a destination of the communication is the second address (Ishiyama, col. 8, line 66 – col. 9, line 2); editing the communication such that the destination is the first address (Ishiyama, col. 6, lines 13-38); and following the editing, making the communication available to a client program executing on the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 12, lines 7-41).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the

current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim do not teach the use of a binding update.

However, Comstock teaches the method further comprising: issuing a naming query requesting a current address of the correspondent node, before receiving a response to the first binding update (Comstock, col. 5, lines 38-56); issuing a second binding update to the correspondent node, wherein a specified destination address for the second binding update specifies the second correspondent node address (Comstock, col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama and Kim in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Comstock does not explicitly teach issuing a naming query requesting the address of a node.

However, Millet teaches receiving a naming query response to the naming query including a second correspondent node address for the correspondent node; determining that the second correspondent node address differs from the first correspondent node address (Millet, col. 10, lines 22-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Comstock in view of Millet in order to enable issuing a naming query requesting the address of a node. One would be

motivated to do so in order to enable address translation systems for mapping IP addresses of the mobile nodes to globally unique IP addresses available on a network where mobile nodes temporarily attach.

26. Claims 11, 12, 18 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama in view of Kim in view of Millet.

27. With respect to claim 11, Ishiyama teaches a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes addresses from a first address to a second address and the correspondent node changes from a third address to a fourth address, the second address being different than the first address and the second address being different from the fourth address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address and the correspondent node is at the third address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); detecting, while the communication session is open, that the second address has been assigned to the mobile node; registering the second address, for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14), with an authoritative name server without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein

the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches receiving from the authoritative name server an indication that the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the second address and the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

28. With respect to claim 12, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 11, including the computer-readable medium further comprising computer-executable instructions for performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: prior to registering the second address, connecting to a new network location; receiving, in response to the connecting and prior to the registering, the second address differing from the first address previously registered with the authoritative name server (Ishiyama, col. 9, lines 21-22); and issuing, subsequent to registering the second address, a first binding update to the correspondent node, wherein a specified destination address for the first binding update specifies a first correspondent node (Ishiyama, col. 9, line 21-26).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches the third address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

29. With respect to claim 18, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 11, including a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes addresses from a first address to a second address and the correspondent node changes from a third address to a fourth address, the second address being different than the first address and the second address being different from the fourth address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address and the correspondent node is at the third address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); detecting, while the communication session is open, that the second address has been assigned to the mobile node; registering the second address, for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14), with an authoritative name server without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35) and the method wherein specifying the supplementary value comprises specifying a time-to-live (TTL) value of zero (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches receiving from the authoritative name server an indication that the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the second address and the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

30. With respect to claim 20, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 11, including the method wherein the authoritative name server is a domain name system (DNS) server (Ishiyama, col. 8, lines 9-14).
31. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama in view of Kim in view of in view of Millet in view of Comstock and further in view of Kempf.
32. With respect to claim 14, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes addresses from a first address to a second address and the correspondent node changes from a third address to a fourth address, the second address being different than the first address and the second address being different from the fourth address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address and the correspondent node is at the third address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); detecting, while the communication session is open, that the second address has been assigned to the mobile node; registering the second address, for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14), with an authoritative name server without using a home agent

(Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches receiving from the authoritative name server an indication that the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the second address and the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet do not teach the use of a binding update.

However, Comstock teaches the method further comprising: issuing a naming query requesting a current address of the correspondent node (Comstock, col. 5, lines 38-56).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim, Millet and Comstock do not teach the use of a binding update failure.

However, Kempf teaches the method wherein the mobile node performs, in response to issuing the first binding update, the further steps of: registering a binding update failure with regard to the first binding update issued to the correspondent node at the first correspondent node address (Kempf, page 5, paragraph 97).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim, Millet and Comstock in view of Kempf in order to enable the use of a binding update failure. One would be motivated to do so in order to enable a correspondent node to authenticate the binding update by examining the message authentication code using the shared key.

33. Claims 16, 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ishiyama in view of Kim in view of Millet and further in view of Comstock.

34. With respect to claim 16, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes addresses from a first address to a second address and the correspondent node changes from a third address to a fourth address, the second address being different than the first address and the second address being different from the fourth address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address and the correspondent node is at the third address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); detecting, while the communication session is open, that the second address has been assigned to the mobile node; registering the second address, for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14), with an authoritative name server without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be

motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches receiving from the authoritative name server an indication that the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the second address and the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet does not explicitly teach a tunnel between a mobile node and a virtual private network server.

However, Comstock teaches the method wherein the new network location resides outside a home network of the mobile node, and wherein the method comprises the further step of: establishing a tunnel connection between the mobile node and a virtual private network server; and receiving, by the mobile node, a local network address specified by the virtual private network server, wherein the second address corresponds to the local network address (Comstock, col. 3, lines 28-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

35. With respect to claim 17, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 12, including a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes addresses from a first address to a second address and the correspondent node changes from a third address to a fourth address, the second address being different than the first address and the second address being different from the fourth address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address and the correspondent node is at the third address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); detecting, while the communication session is open, that the second address has been assigned to the mobile node; registering the second address, for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14), with an authoritative name server without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches receiving from the authoritative name server an indication that the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the second address and the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 62).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet do not teach the use of a binding update.

However, Comstock teaches the method further comprising the step of: initiating, by the mobile node, a binding connection through a rendezvous server residing outside the home network (Comstock, col. 3, lines 28-39).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

36. With respect to claim 19, Ishiyama teaches the invention described in claim 11, including a computer-readable medium including computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node after the mobile node changes addresses from a first address to a second address and the correspondent node changes from a third address to a fourth address, the second address being different than the first address and the second address being different from the fourth address, the computer-executable instructions facilitating performing, by the mobile node, the steps of: creating a connection to the correspondent node and communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the first address and the correspondent node is at the third address (Ishiyama, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 5); detecting, while the communication session is open, that the second address has been assigned to the mobile node; registering the second address, for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 61 – col. 8, line 14), with an authoritative name server without using a home agent (Ishiyama, col. 6, line 60 – col. 7, line 6), wherein the registering step comprises: specifying the second address for the mobile node (Ishiyama, col. 7, line 64 – col. 8, line 6).

Ishiyama does not explicitly teach a method of ensuring the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers.

However, Kim teaches specifying a supplementary value that ensures the second address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers (Kim, col. 7, lines 19-35).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable a method of ensuring the current address will not be cached within non-authoritative name servers. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the correspondent node delivering packets directly to the current care-of address of the mobile host.

The combination of Ishiyama and Kim does not explicitly teach the use of two mobile nodes corresponding.

However, Millet teaches receiving from the authoritative name server an indication that the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); communicating from the mobile node to the correspondent node over the connection, while the mobile node is at the second address and the correspondent node is at the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 62); receiving the indication as a name query response to the naming query, the indication including the fourth address for the correspondent node (Millet, col. 10, lines 22-51); determining that the fourth address differs from the third address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32); and the fourth address (Millet, col. 12, line 66 – col. 13, line 32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ishiyama in view of Kim in order to enable the use of two mobile nodes corresponding. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

The combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet do not teach the use of a binding update.

However, Comstock teaches the computer-readable medium further comprising computer-executable instructions for: following the step of detecting, issuing a naming query requesting a current address of the correspondent node without first attempting to communicate with the correspondent node at the third address (Comstock, col. 5, lines 38-56) and issuing a binding update to the correspondent node, wherein a specified destination address for the binding update specifies (Comstock, col. 4, line 66 – col. 5, line 7).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the combination of Ishiyama, Kim and Millet in view of Comstock in order to enable the use of a binding update. One would be motivated to do so in order to facilitate the changing of a computing device's point of attachment to the Internet.

Allowable Subject Matter

37. Claims 5 and 15 would be allowable if the subject matter was incorporated into **ALL** of the independent claims.

Reasons for Allowance

38. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance: Claims 5 and 15 would be allowable over the prior art of record if the subject matter was incorporated into the independent claims 1, 11 and 21.

The examiner has found that the prior art of record does not teach, suggest, or render obvious the specific combination of a method and a computer-readable medium comprising computer-executable instructions for facilitating maintaining connectivity between a mobile node and a correspondent node, for performing the steps of: receiving the indication from the authoritative name server in response to the naming query; and issuing a second binding update to the correspondent node, wherein a specified destination address for the second binding update specifies the second correspondent node address (major difference found in the prior art) as set forth in claims 5 and 15.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alicia Baturay whose telephone number is (571) 272-3981. The examiner can normally be reached at 7:30am - 5pm, Monday - Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey Pwu can be reached on (571) 272-6798. The fax number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Art Unit: 2446

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Alicia Baturay
November 19, 2009

/Benjamin R Bruckart/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2446